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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.

CANDIDATE ELLIS.

Mayor Ellis of Grand Rapids, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, is a copper country visitor. He is visiting Houghton, Hancock and other towns in the southern end of the county today, and tomorrow he will come to Calumet, arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon just north of the Union building.

Mr. Ellis will meet with a cordial welcome, such as the copper country tender every candidate from other parts of the state, and whatever he has to say will be given close attention.

However, Mr. Ellis will not find his copper country audiences in sympathy with his views on the copper country strike. He has made it plain in speeches elsewhere that, had he been governor, he would not have sent the militia here at the beginning of the strike. Rather he would have exhausted all other means to secure peace before sending the troops. This is evidence enough that the mayor has not taken the trouble to inquire closely into the conditions which existed here at the outset of the strike. His is a long distance view, based on only a careless survey of the situation—and it is a view which is unfortunately held by many people in lower Michigan who naturally were unable to gain an intimate understanding of the menace which threatened the safety of copper country people a year ago.

It was due only to the prompt action of Governor Ferris in sending the entire state militia here that sanguinary encounters were prevented. The sincerity and honest intentions of Mayor Ellis are not to be questioned in his views concerning this phase of the copper country strike, and his method of dealing with strikes, as a general proposition, is sound. His scheme worked well in the Grand Rapids furniture strike, and it would work as effectively in some other cases, no doubt, but we insist it would not have been the right course to follow in the copper country strike. Governor Ferris himself would not use the troops so early in every strike as he did in the copper country, and generally speaking, would endorse the plan wherever it could be carried out with safety. The governor, however, understood the copper country situation, and his ability to do so stamped him as a man of keen mind, capable of seeing clearly the situation as it actually existed.

We suspect that Mayor Ellis, in appealing to the labor vote, is endeavoring to make political capital out of what he believes to have been an error of judgment on the part of the governor. But, in the upper peninsula at least, such a stand will win few votes.

OH, HO!

Mayor, comments the Jelpemine Iron ore, now wants to consolidate all the labor organizations. Yes. Having had his particular one founded all to pieces in the Michigan and Montana fields, he now wants to get out from under the odium of it, and start with a monopoly. He's against corporations and consolidations, but he can now use one to pretty good effect in making a nice fat job for himself. A combination in the interest of these

Scorched

Now listen—Shut your eyes and pretend it's January. Can you do it? Do you see that snow bank and WHEW! how the wind blows. There's an apple freezing before the great fire. (By the way, that makes me think. We bought that coal at Van Orden's. It's the finest kind of coal and has given complete satisfaction.) Pahaw, you've opened your eyes. It was only your soda fizzling. Well, anyhow, you're going to need that coal some time, so WHY NOT NOW.

The M. Van Orden
COMPANY

Houghton Laurium.

soft-palmed, wind squeezers would be a splendid thing for them. They appear to be needing it.

THE PRESS MEET.

Says Editor Baldwin of the Escanaba Journal: "The Lake Superior Press association will meet in the copper country on September 7 and 8. Naught but death will prevent us from answering present when the roll is called. We hope the U. P. press fellows will attend the meeting in full force. The last time the association met in the copper country—about ten years ago—the attendance was disgracefully small but the people of that district certainly did give us a good time. These annual meetings pay in dollars and sense, and it is the fellows who fail to attend that are the losers."

POOR PICKING.

Agitators are still busy among the underground workers of the copper country. But they are finding it mighty poor picking. Men formerly fooled by glittering promises, who passed through the long period of the strike, won't be caught the second time. They know the calibre of these trouble makers now, they know the Western Federation is short on cash and is looking for easy marks. The agitators can work their heads off for all the real harm it will do. Copper country miners have no desire to again trudge the streets for the Moyer gang. Former strikers realize they have only that crowd to thank for a miserable existence of nine months of rainbow chasing. They are through with that sort of thing. Their jobs look good to them.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

Don't let the fact that a Baltimore man ruptured a blood vessel laughing over a funny story and died of death scare you into fearing to be joyful. He might have done the same thing jawing at his wife or bawling out the umpire. Any doctor will tell you that nothing is better for the human system than a whole-hearted laugh—that is, nothing except two laughs or more. When you get into a rage you destroy body tissue and fill the pores with poisons; and when you nurse a blue spell you overtax your liver—a blue spell is as vivifying as a thunder shower on a muggy day. It expands the lungs, joggles the gizzard and puts the blood flow into a pleasant glow. What is more, it is a thing you can cultivate. Almost everything has its funny angle.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUITS.

Some time ago, in a famous case, a jury awarded a young woman \$20,000 heart balm because the young man to whom she had been engaged decided that marriage would interfere with his career, and broke the engagement. Now the judge sets the verdict aside on the ground that it is absurdly out of proportion to what the young man can pay.

Which raises the question: If women are to be equals of men in business and at the polls shall there be any breach of promise verdicts at all? Or if this survival from the age of matrimonial harrier and dower is to continue shall not the liability be equal on both sexes? Did you ever hear of a man suing a woman for breach of promise? There have been a few of such law suits, a very few; but they've mostly been treated as jokes. We don't recall that a man plaintiff ever got a verdict with damages.

Yet, if money is a measure of love's blighted, surely the man who loses the one woman desired to make his life complete is not less in need of recompense than the daughter of Eve who discovers that she is a discard before the law has given her the title of wife. It might not be a bad idea to call off this whole theory of money heart balm. It is better to find out the lack of affinity before marriage than after. If it's real love it will last.

CLASS DISCRIMINATIONS WRONG.

In withdrawing the name of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago from further consideration by the Senate President Wilson followed the request of the nominee. Perhaps, the name having been submitted, the president could have taken this action at an earlier moment without discourtesy being deemed to avoid, says the Evening Wisconsin. Luckily, so far as the public aspects of the matter are concerned, the confirmation became impossible when the remarks of Mr. Jones before the Senate committee showed that his views on certain matters relating to "big business" were the opposite of those attributed to him by the president in urging his appointment. This and the fact that as a director of the International Harvester company he is a defendant in litigation instituted by the Attorney General under the Sherman law, was ample basis for the Senate to decline to confirm his appointment.

In a letter to Mr. Jones President Wilson says "the time has come when discriminations against particular classes of men should be absolutely laid aside and discarded as unworthy of the magnanimity of a great people." "The time has come"—these words imply that the president does not object to such discriminations on principle—that he may even have been guilty of making such discriminations himself—but that he thinks they are out of place as under date of the latter part of July in the year 1914.

No substantial damage has been done to Mr. Jones by the incident in which his name has figured so prominently before the public, a large portion of which never heard of him and never would have heard of him but for this. Very excellent men have been nominated for positions for which the Senate would not confirm them.

It will be the judgment of some people that the most important development in connection with the Jones case is that the publication of President Wilson's correspondence with Mr. Jones has put him on record as deprecating class antagonism and "discriminations."

TREE SURGERY IS A SCIENCE

Proper Pruning Requires Attention of an Expert

Washington, D. C., July 25.—A cavity in a decayed tree is something like a cavity in a decayed tooth. If an unreliable tree surgeon who has been called in to save the tree only partially removes the diseased part of the wood, uses no antiseptic coating in the cavity and fills it up with cement the tree is no more cured than is a person whose decayed tooth has not been properly filled by a dentist. The only difference is that after the tree cavity has been covered, if the work has not been properly done, the tree has no way of making its trouble known except by further decay.

Within the last decade there has been a great increase in demand for surgeons to repair decaying shade trees, but the possibilities of practicing fraud in this profession like the instance just cited have tempted so many unreliable people to dabble in the science that tree surgery has fallen somewhat into disrepute. The U. S. Department of Agriculture realizes that commercial tree surgery should occupy a high place in the estimation of the public, and has recently issued a pamphlet entitled, "Practical Tree Surgery," wherein suggestions are made for improvement along these lines.

Many individuals who have had faith in tree surgery have lost it through following the advice of unreliable tree surgeons who claimed to be able to diagnose a case, but whose main intention was to collect a good sum of money for their work.

Besides the careless filling of decayed cavities in trees, there are other practices of certain so-called "tree surgeons" that do the trees more harm than good. Many of these "surgeons," as well as the people who employ them, do not realize the danger arising from fresh injuries to a tree. The tree owner should realize that prompt attention to fresh injuries will largely do away with the need of tree surgery 15 or 20 years hence. The tree surgeon must realize that if they make fresh injuries in the living bark, when treating decayed portions, they are laying the tree open to more dangers of infection that will result in further decay.

To Minimize Unreliability.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is suggesting a plan that may help put commercial tree surgery on a better basis. Owners are urged to have a definite written contract with the tree surgeon they employ and the following is suggested as a model for such contract.

- (1) No climbing spurs shall be used on any part of a tree.
- (2) The shoes worn by the workmen shall have soft rubber bottoms.
- (3) Ordinary commercial orange shellac shall be applied to cover the cut edges of sapwood and cambium (which is the soft formative tissue from which the new wood and bark originate) within five minutes after the final trimming cut is made.
- (4) All cut or shellacked surfaces shall be painted with commercial creosote, followed by thick coal tar.
- (5) All diseased, rotten, discolored, water-soaked, or insect-eaten wood shall be removed in cavity work and the cavity inspected by the owner or his agent before it is filled.
- (6) Only a good grade of Portland cement and clean, sharp sand in no weaker mixture than 1 to 3 shall be used to fill cavities.
- (7) The contractor shall repair free of expense any defects that may appear in the work within one year.

Short One Cent.

Seaford, Del.—Luther H. Clifton, postmaster at Blades, was short one cent in his accounts. Threatened with prosecution by the government he made up the deficit.

Accommodate Narrow Skirts.

London.—The women of Godalming refused to discard narrow skirts, so the borough council decided to lower all the stairs for their accommodation.

inations against particular classes of men." He himself has not refrained from the thing of which he complains. In the discussion of the banking and currency measure whose enactment made the opportunity for the nomination that has resulted so unfortunately from the president's standpoint there was evidence of class discrimination which the president not only did not rebuke, but which acts and utterances on his part seemed to sanction. If he has turned over a new leaf and altered his attitude toward business, if from this time on he will use his great influence against all class discriminations, there will be reason for general rejoicing.

London is considering the appointment of policemen to help keep the peace in the turbulent British capital. If a battalion of policemen is ever sent against the English militants there will be such a row as London has never seen.

Mme. Caillaux says she had no intention of killing M. Calmette, but "aimed at his feet"—in which case it was most unfortunate for the dead editor that she did not aim at his head.

Bryan has appealed to Villa and Carranza to bury their difference, but he forgets, apparently, that Villa is a more skillful burler than Carranza.

The Mexican revolutionists soon will become federalists, and the federalists will start in as revolutionists. Mexico wouldn't be happy without a fight.

First Freight Pulled by Engine 100 Years Ago Today

THEN.

One hundred years ago today the first locomotive in the world to successfully haul a load of freight upon rails made its maiden trip. Invented by George Stephenson, the "Father of Locomotives," it made its first run at Killingworth colliery in England. It had so many rods and cranks strapped to its boiler that it had the appearance of a huge grasshopper. It weighed about six tons. A pair of "walking-beams," resembling those of a modern side-wheel steamer, turned the four wheels. There being no cab, the engineer had to stand while the engine was in operation. It pulled eight loaded cars, which aggregated a weight of thirty tons, up a track that had a grade of one foot in an eighth of a mile. The test was a "grand" success, the engine running about six miles an hour. The first locomotive to draw a train of cars in the United States made its experimental trip in the Lac-Ministiquette coal district fifteen years later. This locomotive also was the product of Stephenson. It was called the Stourbridge Lion, after the place of its manufacturing in England. Its American engineer, Horatio Allen, ran the engine over a track of hemlock rails for a preliminary test. Then he invited any gentleman in the gathering of spectators to accompany him. His invitation was not only refused but he was urged to give up his foolhardy ambition. Laughing at his advisers, he pulled the throttle wide and "dashed" away at ten miles an hour.

Political Gossip

Congressman Samuel W. Smith, of Pontiac, representative of the Sixth Michigan district, including four wards of Detroit city, for the last 18 years has announced that he will not seek another term, but will retire at the end of the present Congress, March 4, 1915.

This leaves the Republican nomination to Congressman-at-Large Patrick H. Kelley and practically insures not only his nomination, but his reelection. When the state legislature re-elected Michigan's congressman, Congressman-at-Large Kelly, whose residence is Lansing, found himself in Mr. Smith's district and ever since there has loomed up the prospect of a vigorous primary contest between them for the Sixth district nomination.

"It was a big, generous thing for Congressman Smith to leave me a clear field," said Rep. Kelly when he heard the news.

How big will the primary vote be? That is the big question which all of the men interested in the fortunes of the various candidates for governor are figuring on, for ability to forecast the vote will carry with it ability to organize to gain the greatest possible advantage. And the various campaign managers are sitting up nights endeavoring to get a line on the situation.

The general opinion seems to be that the vote will be light, despite the multiplicity of candidates for the Republican nomination. There is no vital issue in the campaign, the methods of the candidates have been quieter than in other campaigns, and the papers have not given it the attention the battles of 1910 or 1908 received. This apathy has been communicated to the voter, to a large extent.

On the other hand, there is no party enrollment and any registered voter may vote in the primary. This should increase the vote, as under the old system many men refused to go to the trouble of enrolling and were therefore denied a chance to vote in the primary. It is hardly likely, however, that this will offset the general lack of interest now being displayed, particularly in the rural districts where the farmers are busy and expressing only little enthusiasm for any of the candidates, except in isolated cases.

Two styles of campaign are being waged by the four leading candidates for the Republican nomination, Alex. J. Groesbeck and George E. Ellis are after a concentrated vote, while Chase S. Osborn and Frederick C. Martindale are laboring for a scattered vote which will be enough in the aggregate to nominate. George E. Ellis is concentrating his efforts in Kent, which he will carry, and in the cities where there is a big labor vote.

Estimates of the number of votes, with six candidates in the field, needed to nominate vary. The lowest estimate made by an observer who is in pretty close touch with affairs is 45,000, and from this it runs up to 65,000. The consensus of opinion, however, is that it will require around 55,000 to 60,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ODDITIES.

Here is a True Lover.
New York.—Alexander Horowitz, badly hurt in a fall, kept an ambulance waiting three hours because he had an engagement with his sweetheart and would not break it.

Kiss in Dark Not So Costly.
Lucerne.—Fining a prisoner only \$10 for kissing a woman against her will, the judge said it was worth no more, as the kiss was delivered in the dark.

Tango Hurts Cash Box.
Cedar Point, O.—"People don't dance the tango, maxixe and the new dances; they stand around and look on and it hurts the cash box," theorized the owners of this summer resort in banishing the latest steps.

NOW.

Today over 65,000 locomotives are in motion over the 250,000 miles of tracks in the United States. They consume about 150,000,000 tons of coal and carry over a billion passengers and 1,800,000,000 tons of freight annually. After adopting the English states took the lead in its development and application, until today it stands as the world's greatest manufacturer of locomotives. Besides making enough to meet the domestic demand, the American manufacturers are shipping locomotives abroad at the rate of a dozen a week. They are thundering through the mountains of South America and over the plains and valleys of Africa; they are disturbing the calm of the Orient, and are dashing from one end of Europe to the other (they have invaded the land of the locomotive's birth, England, and are in use upon its principal railways. Like the steamship, the locomotive is growing larger and more powerful every year. The largest reported to be in use today is a huge compound engine which measures 120 feet over all and weighs 350,000 pounds. It is an oil-burner and carries 4,000 gallons of oil and 12,000 gallons of water. It cost \$42,800 to build. These giants have reached a point where one locomotive is so long that it is hinged in the middle with a flexible joint so that it can turn a curve without upsetting. Thus the locomotive has become the modern "Atlas" that carries the burden of the world's trade and population across the continents.

WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

Subscribers Are Invited to Contribute to this Column. A communication should be signed by the writer's own name, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Calumet, Mich., July 24, 1914.

Editor of The News.—Now that the 100th anniversary of the first freight locomotive is being celebrated on Sunday why not ask the pastors of this community to interview the county authorities and have the slot machines taken out while it is election time? After election time will run in the same old trend, so I think the people of the community, through the pastors, should petition the county officials to cut out the slot machines. I know of a specific instance where a slot machine was operated in the cellar of one of the local candy kitchens. It's time to get busy again. Slot machines are a good start on the road to bankruptcy.—Reader.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

Queen Elizabeth, the consort of Albert I, King of the Belgians, was born July 25, 1876, the daughter of Duke Theodore of Bavaria. On Oct. 2, 1890, she was married in Munich to Prince Albert, son of the late Count of Flanders. In 1909, Prince Albert succeeded his uncle, King Leopold II, on the throne. Their Majesties have three children. The eldest son, who is heir to the throne, is Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, who was born in Brussels, Nov. 3, 1901. The second son is Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, who was born in 1903. The third child of the royal couple is Princess Mary Jose, who will be eight years old next month.

Arthur J. Balfour, former prime minister of England, 65 years old today.

Louis Zangwill, well known English writer, 45 years old today.

Duchess of Connaught, wife of the governor-general of Canada, 24 years old today.

John K. Tener, governor of Pennsylvania and president of the National league of baseball clubs, 51 years old today.

NO SUCH THING.

THERE'S no such thing as "down an' out." Folks don't know what they're talkin' 'bout when they throw up their hands an' say:

"There's no more luck to come my way." As long as you have hand to till: There's food to gather from the soil. As long as you have ears to hear: There's somethin' worth your learnin' near.

While you possess a voice to speak, There's some one who your words will heed. There's a disappointment an' there's doubt, But no such thing as "down an' out." —Washington Star.

IN MEMORIAM.

SOMEWHERE along the endless miles Of blue green ice and dove white snow The dull sun smiles o'er feathered idles Where men lie dead below.

ANTARCTIC winds your keen ears heard Their last faint cry. What did they say? Was it of home, the faltered word, As they knelt down to pray?

DID their brave eyes fight creeping sleep That sweetly numbs the freezing blood. And did they see beyond the deep The vision of their God?

COLD, cold their beds, but who shall say Their memories shall not live and grow? Their names shall know no yesterday, Their deeds no sunset glow.

—Fercy Shaw.

REGRET.

Regret Not with the aid of countless year Can I erase from memory The thought of what you were to me, And yet Methinks my grief would lose its sting, If you'd return that diamond ring.

(N. B.—It is not paid for yet.) —L. B. Coley.

SAYS MICHIGAN IS GOOD STATE

Negaunee Man Convinced of It by Trip Through West

A Negaunee man, who recently returned from an extended trip through California and other western states, is convinced that Michigan is good enough for him, says the Marquette Journal. Merchants in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland are complaining of dull business, he says, and are buying only such articles as are needed for immediate sale. High rentals, excessive taxation and heavy costs of transportation, both by rail and water, are causes of complaint.

"I would advise workmen to keep away from California, as there are so many unemployed men and women that it is almost useless for any new-comer to secure employment in the larger cities," he says. "Many vacant houses and business structures reflect the slack demand for real estate. A number of hotels are in the course of construction at San Francisco, but these will not be ready until the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition.

"Manufacturing on the Pacific coast, especially in California, is not a very important industry," the Negaunee man says. "In compiling statistics, the secretaries of commercial clubs put down as manufacturing concerns any establishments that employ two or more men. Los Angeles is said to have 2,000 manufacturing establishments, but the figure includes every place where two men are employed. For instance, a man whose business is the repairing of shoes, with two assistants, is a manufacturer.

"Several Marquette county men have within the past year gone to California with the intention of purchasing orchards, but have come back without doing so. If these men had invested out there they would perhaps now be trying to sell at any price. One incident reduces my faith in California, farming and fruit growing. A man from this section purchased a forty-acre tract, in the southern part of the state, for \$18,000. The location was considered favorable and the equipment of the ranch seemed to be complete. Soon after taking possession, however, he was compelled to expend \$5,000 for additional equipment and tree stock. A state law regulating and making compulsory the spraying of orchards required an additional expenditure of \$600. Other expenses compelled him to resort to his bank account almost every day. The returns on sales were hardly worth recording and the heavy frosts of 1913 destroyed the crop. This year the yield is so large that the selling price for oranges is so low there is but little profit. A case containing twelve dozen oranges brings the producer one cent a pound for the best oranges. He tried to sell to Eastern markets the excessive freight rates would forbid.

"The loss of the fruit ranch owner of California is not all it may seem to advise those from this district who wanted to invest in farming lands to put their money into lands either in upper Michigan or the lower part of the state. The profits are not as great here as they are in some years in California, but taking it year in and year out, the sale of the crops from a Michigan farm will net the best income.

"A former Negaunee man, who owns a large fruit ranch near Los Angeles, lost \$10,000 worth of fruit on account of the heavy frosts two years ago, and at the time was compelled to put in \$10,000 worth of equipment in order to fight frost in future years."

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1814—Americans and British engaged in battle in Lund's Lane, near Niagara Falls.

1820—Charles X. of France suspended the liberty of the press.

1848—Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland and father of Napoleon III, died, Born Sept. 2, 1778.

1861—Gen. McClellan took command of the army of the Potomac.

1890—Western Australia was given self-government.

1894—War began between Japan and China.

Thrift of the Colored Race

(By Booker T. Washington.)

Under the direction of the National Negro Business League something like 500 local business leagues have been established in different parts of the country. In several states state organizations have been formed. These local and state business leagues are greatly aiding and increasing industry and thrift among the masses of my race.

When the National Negro Business League was organized in Boston a canvass of the situation was made, and it was found that in all the United States there were but two banks owned and operated by negroes. At the present time there are 62 such institutions, together with a large number of building, loan and other kinds of saving organizations. These banks are capitalized at about \$1,600,000. They do an annual business of about \$20,000,000.

I was early convinced that what the members of my race needed was to learn the lessons of thrift, get property and become a fixed, settled and dependable element in the communities in which they lived. I decided therefore, that an organization that would encourage and direct the progress of the race in these fundamental matters was necessary.

Fourteen years ago thoughtful members of the race began to see the need of an organization that would bring together for consultation the negroes that were engaged in business. At the same time they would secure information and encouragement from each other. In the year 1900 a number of men called a meeting at Boston of the negro business men of the United States and organized the National Negro Business Men's League.

The object of this organization of business men and women is to bring together annually those of our race who are engaged in various branches of business, from the humblest to the highest, for the purpose of closer acquaintance, of receiving encouragement, inspiration and information from each other. Another object was to originate plans by which local business organizations would be formed in parts of the United States, and these organizations made to serve the best interests of the race.

Each year a national gathering of men and women engaged in business, is held in some section. At these meetings the successful business men and women are brought forward and given an opportunity to tell the story of their success. This serves as an inspiration to other persons and also gives some idea of the method by which these persons have achieved success. Another thing accomplished is the bringing of these persons before the general public so that all may know something about the success of the negro in business.

NEWS FORECAST OF THE COMING WEEK

Washington, D. C., July 25.—It has been a long time since the national capital has seen so much official activity in mid-summer as is the case at present. Ordinarily at this season of the year the machinery of government slows down almost to a standstill, but with Congress in session and the president and heads of departments all at their desks, with important developments in the Mexican situation of almost daily occurrence, with presidential conferences with the representatives of "big business" on the tapis, with the railroads of the country in a state of watchful waiting—under these circumstances, it is scarcely possible for the Washingtonian to distinguish the season from midwinter, were it not for the extreme heat.

The hot weather of the past few weeks has imbued the powers with a strong desire to get away on their vacations before vacation time is entirely ended, and in consequence it is likely that the congressional mill will be speeded up from now on. Even so, there is little prospect that the congressmen will be able to get away in time to escape any of the heat of summer.

Thousands of persons from all parts of the country are expected to gather along the eight miles of waterway at the formal opening of the Cape Cod Canal next Wednesday. The governor of Massachusetts and other dignitaries, including probably a representative of President Wilson, will speak. The new water route cost \$12,000,000 and was built by a corporation headed by August Belmont of New York. The canal will shorten the distance 70 miles for coasters sailing into Boston and in addition will eliminate the dangerous passage around Cape Cod.

Union and Confederate survivors of the battle of the crater, which took place on the outskirts of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, have been invited to participate in a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the engagement, which is to be held on the battlefield next Thursday. The battle is regarded by many historians as the most notable of the Virginia campaign, as it delayed the surrender of the Confederate troops for nearly a year.

Many competitions of interest to followers of sport and athletics are scheduled for the week. Included in the list will be the elimination tennis matches for the Davis Cup, the Grand Circuit races at Detroit, the trial races for the America Cup defender, the annual cruise of the New York Yacht club, the Royal Canadian Henley regatta at St. Catharines, Ont., the automobile races at Galveston, Texas, and the international motor boat races at Lake George for the championship of North America.

Among the notable gatherings of the week will be the annual national convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, in Milwaukee; the annual convention of the United States League of Local Building & Loan Associations, in Washington, D. C.; the fifth annual meeting of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, in London, England, and the Twelfth International Ophthalmological Congress, in St. Petersburg, Russia.

HOW TO KEEP THINGS WHEN SHORT OF ICE.

When ice is not available, put enough butter for a meal in a small dish, and set it in a large one containing a little water. Turn a porous clay flower-pot over it and this will cause evaporation of the water in a way that will keep the ice inside the pot very cool. If the pot is wrapped in wet cloth, the corners of which are left touching water in outer dish, the arrangement is almost as good as an ice chest. Stand dish where there is free circulation of air.

This is as helpful in connection with milk, meat and other foodstuffs, and the similar trick of filling a can or bottle with water, closing it tightly, wrapping it